

Submission Deadline: 22. **November** 2022, **16:00** 

# Exercise #12

# 08. November 2022

#### Problem 1.

The classical 4th order Runge-Kutta method is given as

$$\mathbf{k}_{1} = \mathbf{f}(t_{n}, \mathbf{y}_{n})$$

$$\mathbf{k}_{2} = \mathbf{f}\left(t_{n} + \frac{h}{2}, \mathbf{y}_{n} + \frac{h}{2}\mathbf{k}_{1}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{k}_{3} = \mathbf{f}\left(t_{n} + \frac{h}{2}, \mathbf{y}_{n} + \frac{h}{2}\mathbf{k}_{2}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{k}_{4} = \mathbf{f}(t_{n} + h, \mathbf{y}_{n} + h\mathbf{k}_{3})$$

$$\mathbf{y}_{n+1} = \mathbf{y}_{n} + \frac{h}{6}(\mathbf{k}_{1} + 2\mathbf{k}_{2} + 2\mathbf{k}_{3} + \mathbf{k}_{4}).$$

- a) Implement this method in Python.
- b) Verify numerically that this method has convergence order p = 4.

You may use the example problem

$$y' = -2ty, y(0) = 1,$$

which is also used in the Jupyter notes. Recall that the analytic solution is  $y(t) = e^{-t^2}$ .

## **Problem 2.** (Lipschitz continuity)

Decide whether the following functions are Lipschitz continuous for all  $t, y \in \mathbb{R}$  or not.

a) 
$$f(t, y) = \frac{y}{t}$$
.

b) 
$$f(t, y) = \frac{\sin(t)}{t}y$$

## Problem 3.

Consider the initial value problem

$$y' = -2ty^2,$$
  $y(0) = 1.$ 

a) Find the exact solution to the equation, then compute y(0.4).

*Hint:* You should obtain that y(0.4) = 25/29.

- b) Perform 4 steps of Euler's method with h = 0.1. Compute the error at the last step, that is  $e_3 := |y_3 y(0.4)|$ .
- c) Perform 2 steps of Heun's method with h = 0.2. Compute the error at the last step, that is  $e_2 := |y_2 y(0.4)|$ .
- d) Perform 1 step of the classical 4th order Runge-Kutta method (as described in the problem avove) with h = 0.4. Compute the error  $e_1 := |y_1 y(0.4)|$ . In each case, 4 function evaluations were needed. Which of the methods performed best?

## Problem 4.

We consider the coupled mass-spring system

$$m_1 u'' = -k_1 u + k_2 (v - u),$$
  
 $m_2 v'' = -k_2 (v - u),$ 

with initial conditions

$$u(0) = a,$$
  $u'(0) = b,$   
 $v(0) = c,$   $v'(0) = d.$ 

Here u and v describe the (purely vertical) displacements of the masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  from the

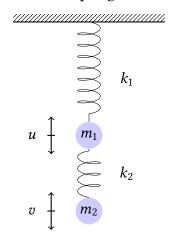


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equilibrium position, and  $k_1$ ,  $k_2 > 0$  are the spring constants:



- a) Rewrite this second order system as a system of four first-order ODEs.
- b) Perform one step of Heun's method with step length h = 0.1 for the solution of this system. Use the following parameters:

$$k_1 = 100,$$
  $k_2 = 200,$   $m_1 = 10,$   $m_2 = 5,$   $a = 0,$   $b = 1,$   $c = 0,$   $d = 1.$ 

- c) Use both Euler's method and Heun's method in order to find a numerical approximation of the solution of this problem (with the parameters as above) on the interval [0, 3]. Test the step lengths 0.1, 0.01, and 0.001, and plot the results. (J)
- d) From the principle of convervation of energy, it follows that the total energy in this mass-spring system remains constant for all times. For this system, this total energy is given as

$$E = \frac{m_1(u')^2}{2} + \frac{m_2(v')^2}{2} + \frac{k_1u^2}{2} + \frac{k_2(u-v)^2}{2}.$$

Test numerically, to which extent the energy E is conserved in the different numerical solutions which you have obtained in the previous step.

The next exercises are optional and should not be handed in! **Problem 5.** (Implementation of an ODE solver)

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```
import numpy as np
f = lambda t, y : 2/t*y
t0, tend = 1, 2
y0 = 1
N = 10
y = np.zeros(N+1)
t = np.zeros(N+1)
y[0] = y0
t[0] = a
for n in range(N):
    k1 = f(t[n], y[n])
    k2 = f(t[n]+0.5*h, y[n]+0.5*h*k1)
    k3 = f(t[n]+0.75*h, y[n]+0.75*h*k2)
    y[n+1] = y[n] + h*(2*k1+3*k2+4*k3)/9
print('t=',t)
print('y=',y)
```

- a) There are bugs in this code. One which prevent it from running at all, and one which causes a completely nonsense output. Find and correct the errors.
- b) Which mathematical problem does this code intend to solve numerically?
- c) Which specific algorithm has been applied to the problem? No specific name is required, but present the method in the form of a Butcher tableau, and decide the order of the method.
- d) Find the first two elements of the numpy vector y, given that point a) is accomplished.

# **Problem 6.** (System of ODEs)

Write the second order linear ODE,

$$2y + y' + y'' + 1 = 0,$$
  
 $y(0) = 0,$   
 $y'(0) = 2,$ 

as a linear system of first order ODEs, and perform one step of Euler's method with step size 1.